3. Strict; rigorous.
Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Psalms, Common Prayer.*
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken. *Spenser.*
He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*
4. Difficult; distressful.
Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from the evidence of good esteem,
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.
5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STREIGHT.]
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *streight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

STRAIT. *n. s.*
1. A narrow pass, or frith.
Plant garrisons to command the *streights* and narrow passages. *Spenser.*
Honour travels in a *streight* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*
Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straits*. *Abbot.*
They went forth unto the *strait*s of the mountain. *Judith.*
The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coast of Africk, even from Egypt to the *streights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood on Languages.*
2. Distress; difficulty.
The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *streights* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon.*
It was impossible to have administred such advice to the king, in the *streight* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*
Thyself
Bred up in poverty, and *streights* at home,
Lost in a desart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
Thus Adam, sore beset! reply'd,
O heav'n! in evil *streight* this day I stand
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. *South's Sermons.*
Some modern authors observing what *strait*s they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forsake:
But in this *streight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*
Cæsar sees
The *streights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison's Cato.*
Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *strait*s he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.
If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *straited*
For a reply, at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *strait*.]
1. To make narrow.
The city of Sion has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole *Sandys's Journey.*
If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten*'d by a foe,
Subtile or violent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore strait cloaths and cold baths, heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
2. To contract; to confine.
The *straitning* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the church. *Clarendon.*
The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *streightning* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*
Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *streightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*
The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison's State of the War.*
3. To make tight; to intend.
Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *streighten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryd.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulness gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*
4. To deprive of necessary room.
Waters when *straitned* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He could not be *streightned* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*
Several congregations find themselves very much *straitned*, and if the mode encrease, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings, *Addison's Spectator.*
5. To distress; to perplex.
Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitned* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *strait*.]
1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorously.
Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*
3. Closely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *strait*.]
1. Narrowness.
The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places 2 *Maccab.* xii.
It is a great errour, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon's Holy War.*
The *streitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such camels. *King Charles.*
2. Strictness; rigour.
If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakespeare.*
Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *streitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied. *Hale.*
3. Distress; difficulty.
4. Want; scarcity.
The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*

STRAITLA'CED. *adj.* [*strait* and *lace*.] Stiff; constrained; without freedom.
Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Education.*

STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*. Struck.
Did'st thou not see a bleeding hind
Whose right haunch earst my stedfast arrow *strake*. *Spenser.*
Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

STRAND. *n. s.* [ȝrenaȝ, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strend*, Islandick.] The verge of the sea or of any water.
I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*. *Shakesp.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*, *Prior.*
Warm'd with new fires.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.
Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the sea;
Some who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*estrange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]
1. Foreign; of another country.
I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*
2. Not domestick.
As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*
3. Wonderful; causing wonder.
It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Till.*
Strange to relate, from young Iulus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*
Strange to relate, the flames, involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.
Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*
4. Unknown; new.
Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shak.*
Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Gen.* lxii. 7.
Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange!* *Milton.*
5. Remote.
She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakespeare.*
6. Uncommonly good or bad.
This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*
7. Unacquainted.
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.
Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*
Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.
Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanv.*

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]
1. With some relation to foreigners.
As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but with a degree of dislike.
My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*
We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat's Sermons.*
In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*

STRANGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange*.]
1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.
If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*
2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.
Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakes. Twelfth Night.*
Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakes. H.* VI.
3. Remoteness from common apprehension; uncouthness.
Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humourous predominance. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*
This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South's Sermons.*
4. Mutual dislike.
In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.
If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STRA'NGER. *n. s.* [*estranger*, French.]
1. A foreigner; one of another country.
I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakespeare.*
There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*
After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*
2. One unknown.
Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss. *Shakespeare.*
You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*
That *stranger* guest the Taphean realm obeys. *Pope.*
They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*
3. A guest; one not a domestick.
He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted.
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakesp.*
I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.
I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.
Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Latin.]
1. To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.
His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakes. H.* VI.
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*
Do'st thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands? *Job.* iii. 8.
The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey. *Neh.*
So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*
2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.
By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shak. Macb.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.
The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.
A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wise.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. s.* [ȝȝαλυγγεια; *strangurie*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloath or leather.
These cloaths are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
I found but one husband, a lively cobler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*. *Addison's Spectator.*

STRA'PPADO. *n. s.* Chastisement by blows.
Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakespeare.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

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